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"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

CULTURE OF HEMP IN MAINE.

Below, we insert a communication from Mr. Greenleaf, respecting the culture of hemp in this State. There is no single article brought from abroad perhaps, which is more necessary to our convenience, and we may say to our national prosperity, than hemp. But a very small portion of that which is used in our navy and other shipping, is raised within the United States. Should a war take place, it would cause us much expense and trouble to obtain it. Why not raise it at home? The experiment was tried, in some parts of this state, in 1828-9, but was soon abandoned, for reasons, some of which we will mention by and by. We hope that those who embarked in some of the schemes of that period will enlighten us more upon the causes of the failure, and let us know, candidly whether there were, or are any natural obstacles in the way, or whether they were of a commercial or artificial nature. We are inclined to think they were of the latter class, for although we never cultivated hemp, yet we were not an inattentive observer of the movements of those who did. Considerable excitement in regard to the hemp culture, commenced when the tariff of '28 went into operation; and to fan the flame, we were visited by some "Yorkers" who had, as they represented, a very excellent machine for dressing, and wished to form companies for the purpose of manufacturing. Accordingly several companies were formed, and preparations made for quite an extensive business. Seed was purchased and distributed among the farmers, and fair offers made for the crop, delivered at the mills. It would not be strange if some of the companies went beyond their capital in these operations, and as a natural consequence found themselves in a "panic and a pressure" when "pay day" came round. Rumor also stated that their machinery, or some part of it, was not what it was cracked up to be, and when the crop came off it was not wanted or could not be paid for, as the farmers expected it would be. Here was one very material cause for suspending the culture. Another cause was this; the ease and facility of its culture, and the amount of crops to be obtained from the acre were vastly overrated. Indeed our farmers were told it was just the easiest thing in nature to raise, and mere sport to harvest and cure it, and a person had but little else to do than just commit the seed to the earth, sit down and smoke his pipe all summer, and in the fall hold his hat for the showers of gold that would come pattering down, by way of prompt payment for his faith, if not for his good works. In this too there was disappointment. They were also told that it was not an exhausting crop, indeed on the contrary they were told, that rather than else it was a fertilizer, that the shade it afforded the soil in summer, and the leaves which it deposited in autumn, were good for the soil and left it mellow healthy and rich. In this too they were disappointed. This is the state of the case. The culture was abandoned, and many a muttered curse may occasionally be heard against hemp, even by those who have no fear of the gallows.

Against all those prejudices occasioned by injudicious management, must the culture of hemp contend in this state, if it should again be introduced. But are there no facts favorable to the cause, to be gleaned from the mass of mournful testimony against this business? Yes. One is, that hemp can be raised in this state as easy as a crop of grain, that, on good soil you

will get a large crop, and on a poor soil you will get a small crop, marvellously like any other vegetable product that is sustained by the soil. Well, that is enough. Now the propriety of entering into it must depend upon the market. If that is such as to yield a profit over and above the expenses, and is withal permanent there will be no trouble. As it regards its exhausting properties, we will venture to say, from our limited observations, that where it is raised for seed, it is about as exhausting as Indian corn, perhaps little more so, and where it is gathered before going to seed it is about as exhausting as a good crop of grass. We may be mistaken in this, because, as we before said, we never cultivated it ourselves. There are those who can set us right upon this part of the subject, if we are wrong, and we should be happy to hear from them.

Boston March 23d, 1841.

DEAR SIR:—Presuming that the citizens of Maine are interested in whatever tends to develop its agricultural resources, I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject of growing and preparing hemp for Naval use, a subject of great importance to our country, but which appears at this time of peculiar interest to your state. It has, I am aware, been presented in all its views to the minds of individuals, but the result has thus far been of little practical advantage to us, yet with capitalists of New England for growing hemp, it is difficult to discern the cause of the general inattention. It is believed that the soil of Maine is peculiarly well fitted for it, and that could the advantages of its growth be properly placed before the farmer, he would make an attempt to raise it. A vast amount of canvass & cordage is annually used in both the government and merchant ships of the country, the raw material of which is derived almost entirely from the north of Europe. In the event of any accident to the foreign crop of Hemp, or to the peace of our country the supply will be nearly cut off.

All our manufacturers prefer American to Russian Hemp, when they can obtain it as well cured, for it works as well and is free from the injury to which the latter is liable from becoming heated on the voyage. But the great difficulty is to find it well water rotted, the bulk of that used for bagging &c., being dew rotted. The two processes of *dew rotting* and *water rotting*, make all the difference in hemp, while by the first it becomes dark colored and often mil dewed, diminishes in weight, and is impaired in strength, by the first it is brighter, clear, strong and the life of the fibre is retained. Canvass cordage made of the former cannot be depended upon, on the contrary entire confidence is placed in that made of the latter, and, as it would therefore seem, that the remuneration for this last abundantly compensates for the labor in preparing it.

Encouragement has formerly been given by government to raise hemp, by granting favorable contracts, but without good success. This year as a last attempt, they have given a contract to the extent of four hundred tons avordupois, promising \$300 per ton for it delivered at the navy yards. Some of the hemp under this contract has been received, and is found to contain full 50 per cent of tow, and nine per cent of water, and the plan will receive an unfavorable report unless a better quality is obtained. This inferiority however is entirely the result of the curing, which may easily be remedied.

Some definite idea of the consumption of this article in the United States, may be formed from the fact that for the two years preceding the 1st of October 1838 an average annual amount of 4382 tons of raw, water rotted hemp, has been imported from the north of Europe to be used entirely in manufactures.

Under these favorable circumstances therefore, why may not hemp be extensively grown in Maine? The soil is well fitted for it, (that proper for wheat has been found to be good for this,) and it is not an impoverishing crop.—Government will buy the production, the cost of seed is trifling, and the labor of preparing it is not great, an acre of good land, well sowed, will produce from 500 to 800 pounds of clear hemp, and a ton

of 2000 pounds of the best will command at market an average of \$250. Why can it not be grown? Manufacturers wonder why farmers do not make a determined effort to do it, and they are ready to give it their aid.

Should you or any of your friends, be disposed to make the attempt, the information in my possession as to its growth and preparation for market, and my best services in the disposal of it at market, are at your command. In this connection I would suggest that seed may be found at the agricultural warehouses in this city, should it not be more conveniently obtained elsewhere.

My attention having been turned to this subject by becoming acquainted with hemp as an article of trade, I became impressed with the importance, and convinced of the practicability of its culture in this country to the extent of our wants,—and a desire to influence others in like manner is my only apology for addressing you. Your ob't serv't.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

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DON'T "HOLLER" so. Bro. Drew is quite an etymologist. In noticing our plan of boring rail road sills, for the purpose of conveying sounds, he concludes that the yankee word "holler" is derived from "hollow," meaning a hollow log, or tube through which the sound is conveyed. We suppose that if news should be conveyed in this way, it would be "hollering before it got out of the woods."

REPORT OF TRUSTEES OF F. CO. AG. SOCIETY.
We commend the report of the Trustees of the Franklin County Agricultural Society to the perusal of our readers.

It may seem rather odd to some that they should recommend the culture of forest trees, but those who hear to it and practice it will be wise.

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A correspondent in Franklin Co. asks, "Where is our Agricultural survey?" Echo answers, "where?"

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Original.

REMARKS UPON ORCHARDS, AND NOTICE OF A NURSERY.

In looking over the Maine Farmer, Vol. 8th, No. 48th, I find an Editorial article, headed "why not raise more apples?" The subject I think is worthy the attention of every farmer, as I believe that enough has been stated, and upon good authority to satisfy the minds of nearly all, that apples may be raised so as to be much cheaper food for cattle and hogs than potatoes. But are not farmers growing too remiss in paying proper attention to their orchards, and in setting out young ones to take the place of old and decaying ones? and there are many of this class in Maine, which in my opinion have suffered premature decay on account of mismanagement in pruning, as well as from other causes. Heavy pruning, I believe at all times to be very injurious. It is said that experience is the best school master, and I think I have some in this respect, for I have nearly ruined one small orchard by pruning heavy, and not so heavy as I have seen many others. But as far as my observation has extended, I think it is almost as sure a way to spoil an orchard to cut off large limbs, and sometimes a number as I have seen, from the same tree, with an axe or a coarse saw and apply nothing to the wood to shield it from the air, as it would be to cut it up by the roots.

As many of our orchards are past engt, would it not be worth taking some pains to rear up more trees before the old ones are entirely done. And I believe there are but few farmers but that might with trifling expense set out a sufficient supply of choice fruit trees, to furnish fruit for family use, and then I would not recommend the poorest kinds for stock.

I believe it is allowed that most kinds of fruit trees do best set in single rows, as along road fences and fields, in which situations they are generally most productive, and much more convenient than to fence out some acres of our best land for that purpose.

I have already far exceeded what I anticipated in the outset, and will close after advertizing to the closing query of the article alluded to "can any one tell us where there is a good nursery in Maine?" I have a young nursery of grafted fruit, which has been reared with much care, and contains a pretty extensive variety of apples, the greater part winter fruit, also some pear trees, plums, cherries and English gooseberries, in addition to what I have I expect in a few days to receive a quantity of pear trees of the choicest kinds, some of them grafted upon quince stocks, and do not grow to so large a size as others, consequently will bear setting nearer together, and I am informed that they will be likely to commence bearing next season, and continue it for a generation.

I am about making arrangements by which I expect to be able to furnish to order, with a short notice, any kinds of fruit trees to be found in New England.

Vassalboro' 4th mo. 15th, 1841. DANIEL TABOR.

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Original.

APRIL CALENDAR.

MR. HOLMES. The time has now arrived in which farmers should look about them and see that every thing is in preparation to commence their farming operations as soon as "Jack Frost" shall withdraw his cold embrace from the goodly fields. Let us see—are the carts, ploughs, harrows, chains, hoes, scythes, rakes, shovels &c. &c. all in repair? Is your stock of fuel made ready for the season? are all your seeds on hand, so that you will not be obliged to run two and fro to obtain them, when the field shall be ready to receive the same? and there are a thousand other little *et ceteras* which, upon reflection will naturally be suggested to every farmer, that should be attended to about this time, in order to save the more precious hours of "seed time and harvest." "A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself" as saith the good book; or to render the saying more *colloquial* to our purpose, a prudent man foreseeing the evil will eschew it or remove it out of the way. Exactly so: he will prepare himself for every exigency in the hour of leisure. Let farmers take lessons of prudence and economy from the volume of wisdom, which should be daily open to their view, and critically attended to. No farmer should ever undertake more than he can do well, and in season. What consummate folly, aye wickedness, is exhibited to view in the sight of a field half ploughed, half hoed, half fenced, or in other words done so badly, as literally to be but half done! Hence a small farm well managed is more honorable, aye and more profitable too, to its owner, than a large one badly managed. Some of the Roman historians tell us of farms in that ancient republic consisting only of some two or three acres, yet yielding an abundant harvest to two or three occupants. American farmers would laugh at the idea. But a moment's reflection will convince any one that a small farm well cultivated will yield a greater per centage profit than a large one badly cultivated, (as they generally are,) can possibly do. Think of it brother farmers.

I would congratulate my brethren of the plough upon the approach of spring, the time when all nature is expanding with life. Creation seems overflowing with joy and happiness in all its wide extended fields. It is a time to call home our wandering thoughts to the great source of all blessings, and fill the mind with devout gratitude to Him for all His manifest benefits.

"All nature shows in various views,
Her great Creator's praise."

And shall man alone withhold the heartfelt orison of thanksgiving and praise? Heaven forbid! rather let him bow the knee and adore the Benificent Author of all good for his countless comforts! "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

B. F. W.

West Sidney April 5, 1841.

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Original.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

MR. HOLMES:—I see in my last week's paper some remarks made by Mr. Jewett, upon an advertisement which I put in your paper a few weeks since. He states that if what I said is true, I have a different kind of wheat from his, he states where he first obtained his seed, and that he finds it proof against rust only. He states furthermore that he has had it badly eaten by grain worms, and when he did not wash it in a number of waters it would smut. Now sir these with his closing remarks go to prove what I said to be true, for he says he has sowed as late as the 10th of May, and cheated the grain worm fairly. I said my wheat was proof against the weevil, rust and smut, if, mind you, it sowed in the right time, and now when is the right time? I should think about the last of May, and why? because it will go behind the weevil, and it is so rapid in its growth it will fill and ripen before the rust will strike it, and if the seed is good I will risk the smut. Mr. J. says year before last he sowed too early and lost his crop, but every other year, since he has had this kind of seed he has not failed of a good crop, and why did he not loose it? because he sowed in the right time. I did not state that my wheat was proof against rust certainly, but Mr. Jewett says he finds his

wheat to be proof against rust let what will come, now if this be a fact it certainly is not the Black Sea wheat, for that will rust if not sowed in the right time. There is a time and a season for all things, and the farmer must learn, and sometimes by sad experience when that time is. Mr. J. says that he should like to know what kind of wheat Mr. Wood has got in his possession that is proof against weevils, rust, smut, and every other casualty. I did not mean to convey a meaning that the crop could not be destroyed in any way, for instance if I should turn my whole stock of cattle into my wheat field say about the middle of July I should expect they would destroy it entirely, but my meaning was this, that this kind of wheat if sowed in a proper time it would go clear of the weevil, rust, smut, high winds and hard storms, for these are the greatest evils that befall our wheat crop in this country. The Black Sea Wheat has a hard stiff straw and after a hard storm will rise and fill out when other kinds would never rise, but lay and rot on the ground. As to smutty wheat I would say, like will produce like, and if you sow smutty wheat, you may expect to raise smutty wheat again. I sowed my wheat last year without washing, and think it a good way if the seed is pure, I used to wash my wheat in a number of waters and mix it with lime or ashes, but could not perceive any real benefit from so doing, I had rather sow it dry, and after the wheat is up an inch or two then dress it with ashes. I think farmers loose a great deal by not changing their seed oftener than they do, seeds of all kinds should be changed as often as once in three or four years.

AMASA WOOD.

DAIRY HOGS.

Mr Storer.—The object of a Dairy, is not only butter and cheese, and calves, and milk for the use of the family. It subserves many other purposes; among which may be enumerated the keeping of Dairy Hogs. It is customary in this section of the country, at least as far as I am acquainted, to put out the shoats or winter hogs to grass, and bring in sows with spring pigs, for the dairy. The latter practice, I think to be pernicious to the agricultural interests of our country; and shall make it the subject of the following dissertation.

I am not about to deny, and frankly acknowledge in the outset, that many dairymen bring forward their pigs, fine for an early market, and at a fine price; but yet, I shall contend for the balance in favor of old hogs, both by right reasoning and fair experiment,—as I hope here following to show.

The advantages of pasturing for hogs, especially on clover lands, are too well attested, both in England and in this country, for me to add any thing, on this part of the subject, but a quotation of two.—"The hog pasture," observes Mr. Dean, in his New England Farmer, "should be so near to the dwelling house, that it may not be troublesome to carry the wash to the swine, and yet so far off, that the people in the house, may not be stunned with their noise. A warm cot must be made in some convenient part of their pasture, for them to lodge in. I suppose that one acre of rich land in clover (for swine are more fond of this grass than any other) will support twenty or more swine, large and small together, through the summer, and bring them well forward in their growth. Some say they may be half fattened, without any other food."

Arthur Young, Esq. of Great Britain, in the summer of the year 1766, pastured sixty-four swine, of various sizes, on two acres of clover ground. And allowing two pence half-penny per week, one with another, their feeding amounted to seventeen pounds sixteen shillings sterling.—Their keeping was set at a low rate, six months feeding for one swine, being 5 shillings 5 pence, and the profit of the clover put to this use, is astonishing. He assures the public that all these swine grew very fast.

Hence it appears that grass or clover is equally good for all kinds of hogs, old or young, and the mistake of the advocates for pigs for the dairy, seems to be that they associate pigs and milk together; whereas the latter is equally applicable to both. They seem to forget, that milk is good for any thing for old hogs, than which nothing is a greater mistake. Nay, so far do some carry their prejudices, that I heard a dairyman say, the other day, and one on the big figure too, that milk would kill an old hog, and that he had lost more than one. The reply I made to him shall be my answer to my readers—"Very likely a starved hog, gaining access to a swill-barrel full of rich milk, would kill himself." So I have known a sow, just brought in, cloyed, by over-feeding or kindness, and finally die—so also of cows, &c. But what is the argument? Because their voracious appetites expose them to cloy, shall we withhold their food entirely? This I conceive to be very bad logic. Steady is the thing—every thing, and is the grand secret of good keeping in every thing.

But, what I deem as conclusive reasoning in favor of old hogs, is the fact, that it may be laid down as a general law of the animal economy, that they must arrive to the age of maturity before they are capable of taking on fat kindly. To say nothing of the slender striping of our own species, who does not know,

that a sheep must become full-mouthed, and the bullock attain his full height, before they are considered objects for the shambles! Hence too, the fact, that it is now the great desideratum in the improvements of modern agriculture, to procure those breeds and crosses, which shall mature the soonest, and show the earliest indications to fatten: among which I shall name the Herefords and Short Horned Derhams, of the cattle kind; the Leicester, Bakewell and South Downs, among sheep; and the Mocos, Woburns or Chinese, and the Berkshires, of the hog species. The reason of this is obvious. The appetites of all young animals, while growing, are put in requisition, not only to nourish and support the system already acquired, but also to carry forward and maintain that growth. Hence their keen appetites will be continued, so long as their growth continues. This too, easily explains the fact, which all fatters of animals, especially of hogs, must have observed, that their voracious appetite must first be conquered, before they can be fat; a part of the food, being, all the while appropriated to their growth; consequently, *caeteris paribus*, the pig in a state of rapid growth, can not be fattened to advantage.—Farmers' Gazette. DAVID BURNUM.

New Fairfield, April 11, 1841.

DISCOVERIES IN NATURE.

In these stirring times of intellectual activity and progress, to make a small advance in the direction of truth is worthy any man's ambition, and even a failure in the attempt is creditable to his zeal. Under this impression, I present to your notice a summary of my experiments and observations made during a considerable period of mental exertion in the cause of science, and I purpose in the course of the following year, God willing, to give to the public a detailed account of my labors. My object in thus troubling yourself and a few other of my friends, with these perhaps even speculations, is to anticipate competitors in the same field of discovery, and to establish the claim of priority, if merit should eventually be found to attach to them. If they are worthy of your acceptance, please dispose of them as you may think proper.

SERRELL WOOD.

The following principles I hope to prove by fair induction from observations and acknowledged premises, viz:—

1. That the two great forces, par excellence, in nature, are caloric and electricity—all others being mere modifications of their action; that they are antagonist agents, and preserve the equilibrium of the universe—the former giving to matter a property of elasticity or centrifugal direction, the latter of gravitation or centrifugal tendency; in other words, that caloric is the cause of positive expansion and relative levity—electricity, of positive condensation and relative weight; that both are appreciable by our senses as possessing a power of resistance.

2. That every atom of matter is united with a fixed proportion of these fluides, by which its identity is maintained and ultimate qualities determined.

3. That these agents not only exist in the aforesaid relation to atoms, but in that usually termed combined and free, with regard to masses; the former or latent being chemically combined in definite proportion, the latter variable and held in suspension.

4. That if our globe were divided into an indefinite number of concentric layers or belts, the outer ones, although much more extensive in surface than the inner and more circumscribed, must contain the same absolute amount of caloric and electricity, and that any derangement or departure from this order is compensated by the laws of equilibrium of forces, viz. those of decomposition and recombination, those of conduction, conversion radiation, sparks, lightning, &c.

5. That matter, apart from these imponderables, must be considered as physically inert, and in the abstract inconceivable.

6. That all the phenomena of movement or existence are referable to these all-pervading agents; and that both in the organized and unorganized kingdoms the same general law prevails.

Finally, that if such a theory can be established, many of the hitherto abstruse points of mechanical and even vital philosophy, may be satisfactorily explained; such as the nature of light, the cause of chemical affinity, magnetism, galvanism, electrical induction, and various phenomena of the nervous and vascular systems.

P. S.—The additional suggestion, in particular, I wish to place on record is, that nitrogen, I suspect, is a compound of a radical and oxygen, and possesses alkaline properties, when united with hydrogen, in greater proportion than that required to form water; thus resembling the other alkalies and earths, which I presume are similarly composed of oxygen, a metallic radical, and diverse quantities of hydrogen in excess. Oxacids, on the other hand, I conceive, to consist of a radical united with oxygen in excess, giving them acid properties, and causing them to be neutralized by the excess of hydrogen in alkalies; so that potassium, sodium, &c. I regard as compounds of potassium and sodium, with different proportions of hydrogen—the former positive, the latter negative.—N. Y. Register.

BOTS IN HORSES.

SIR.—At page 177 of the Cabinet for the last year, I see slacked lime recommended for the bots in horses, in portions of a table spoonful three times a week; but in cases of violent attack this remedy would be too slow in its operations.

A neighbor called on me with a horse very much affected in this way, and requested me to give him a teacup full of black pepper and a pint of whiskey, which he administered, but without effect, although he promised that the horse would be relieved in a few minutes; he therefore determined to give him more pepper and whiskey, but I remonstrated against it, & strongly recommended a pint of molasses which he at length consented to try; this relieved the horse almost instantly, and in a few minutes he hitched him to his wagon and drove off.

In another case, a friend had given his horse, while in the most excruciating pain from this disorder, a gill of turpentine, and afterwards black pepper and whiskey declining to try the molasses, as he considered it too simple a remedy; the horse at length appearing in the last extremity, he consented to administer the molasses; the effect was almost instantaneous, and in ten minutes the horse was feeding. Now I cannot otherwise account for the sudden effectual relief obtained from the use of molasses in this disorder, than by supposing that so soon as the molasses enters the stomach of the horse, the bots quit their hold & feed on it, and this gives the horse instant relief, and effect a permanent cure. Would some of your readers try the remedy, add report through the pages of the Cabinet the result, stating also their opinions regarding this view of the case. Farmers' Cabinet.

FUNGI.

This name is applied to a class of plants embracing a multitude of species and varieties, some of which are of great consequence as seriously affecting other plants and substances, upon which they are parasitical. Under the name of fungi are not only mushrooms, mildew smut, &c., known, but the microscopic mould, mildew, smut, rust, and dry rot, are also included. The varieties that most interest the agriculturalist, are those that affect cultivated plants and trees, such as the *Uredo* and the *Puccinia*, which are the most common kinds that infest wheat and corn, causes in some one or other of their varieties the smut and the mildew. The fungus *Ecidium*, particularly the *Ecidium berberis* has been supposed by many to affect fields of wheat injuriously, when these were so situated that the rust or spores of the *berberis* could be blown from the tree upon the grain. The experiments made upon Col. Hecox of Skaneateles, and described by him in the 7th volume of this journal, would prove that this belief is a popular error, even did not the microscope show that the two fungi which infest wheat and the barberry are entirely different plants.

Fungi are propagated by the spores or the minute seeds which seem at times to fill the air, as every spot suitable for their growth will be found to have been seeded in a few hours. Of the immense numbers of spores given out by some of these plants, some idea may be formed from the fact that the smoke of the puffball is nothing but millions of these light, but fertile particles. All fungi flourish the most in damp moist place and weather, when the temperature is sufficiently high to give a rapid vegetation. Wheat therefore, is always found to suffer most from mildew or fungi, when hot, damp weather occurs at the period of filling the ear, or the dews known as honey dews occur, which seem a proper nucleus for the propagation and spread of this parasite. Low lands suffer more from mildew, than high ones; and plants of a forced and rapid growth, such as those in places highly manured, or which grow in the midst of summer, are more generally attacked than others.

The dry rot which is so destructive to our navies, and to timber generally, is occasioned by a fungus. The thallus or spawn, is fixed in the minute pores, and spreads with the greatest rapidity, destroying the life of the wood and rendering it brittle and worthless. The fungus is of several kinds, such as *Merulius lacrymans*, *Polyporus destructor*, two highly organized fungi; and particularly the *Sporotrichum*, which has been more destructive than any other, to the immense deposits of oak collected at Sheerness, for the British navy. Many experiments have been made to test the value of various preparations in preventing dry rot, by Dutrochet and others, but though some of the poisons used, checked, none proved effectual in destroying it, or preventing its spread, with the exception of red precipitate or corrosive sublimate, which destroyed the vitality of the plants or the spores entirely. On this result has been founded the process patented by Mr. Kyan, of impregnating timber with a solution of corrosive sublimate, termed the Kynning of wood.

The disease called La Muscadina in silk worms, is an instance of animal dry rot, or death caused by the growth of a fungus. This plant, the *Botrytis Bossiana* effects its thallus or spores in the body of the worm, filling every part with such a mass that they are easily

broken, and the skin bursts, showing the efflorescence of the fungi. If healthy worms are covered with this thallus, they sicken and die, and if a needle dipped in the substance be inserted in the body of a well insect, it catches the disease at once. The fungus called *Sphacelia* military, attacks wasps and bees in the West Indies, and causes their death in a short time; and such are by no means solitary instances of such insect parasites.

GALVANISM. This is one of the forms under which electricity is made to develop itself, and in which it performs many important operations in nature. When electricity is produced in such a manner that it passes from one body to another in sparks or masses, as in the common electrical machines, or from the clouds to the earth in lightning, it is called simple electricity; when the wires or conductors of an electric battery are in contact, the current passing produces effects said to belong to electro magnetism; but when the wires or conductors are separated by some interposed substance which forms an imperfect conductor, the physical changes which the interposed substance undergoes, constitutes the phenomena of galvanism. It is owing to electricity in this latter form, that the principal changes in matter appear to be owing. By means of his simple electro-chemical apparatus, by which a current for months or years may be kept up, Mr. Crosse, one of the most successful experimenters of the age, has produced carbonate of lime, arragonite, quartz, protoxide of copper, arsenite of copper, and its blue and green carbonates; phosphate of copper, chalcedony, carbonate of lead, &c. &c., circumstances which render it probable that all the minerals, veins of metallic ores, and the processes of crystallization and accumulation of matter, including the growth of vegetables is the result of galvanic or electric action. It is thus rendered nearly certain that manures act by the salts they contain, acting when brought in contact with the earth in producing galvanic currents, and thus giving vitality, or the power of absorption, nutrition and growth, qualities possessed by all plants. As there is still some doubt as to the origin of the animalcules produced by Mr. Crosse in some of his various experiments, we shall pass them by with the remark, that the curious on the subject may find a full account of the matter in the late volumes of *Silliman's Journal*.—*Albany Cultivator*.

FLAX, ETC.

"CHARITY SHOULD BEGIN AT HOME."

The cultivation of flax, which formerly was deemed an object of importance, has for a long series of years been almost entirely abandoned throughout our country, although it is understood large quantities of the article in a dressed state, and immense quantities of the seed, and the oil expressed from it, are annually imported from foreign countries at a great cost to the nation.

The soil and climate of much of our country are peculiarly adapted to the production of this plant, particularly in the west, where the soil is rich and grain is low, and where it could be cultivated to the greatest advantage. Modern improvements have been made in machinery, and in preparing this article for manufacture, and it is now ascertained, beyond doubt, that it can be spun and wove with nearly or quite the same facility as cotton. The improved preparing and bleaching processes give it almost the fineness and softness of silk; and the impression is, that nothing is wanting to introduce the manufacture on a large scale, but the fostering hand of a wise administration of government to counteract the effect of the six cents a day labour of Europe until it fairly takes root and becomes established. Plain linen goods of all descriptions are imported duty free, though they materially interfere with the consumption of our domestic cotton fabrics, and during the year 1839 the invoice price of the quantity imported into the United States, was \$7,750,336; an impost duty of 25 per cent., it is believed, would have reduced this amount to one-third, and have increased the use of cotton goods of our own production in a corresponding degree.

The seed of flax possesses properties which render it indispensable for making oil for paints; and as food for some descriptions of animals in limited quantities, and under a proper and judicious administration of it there is no article superior to it. Yet, strange as it may appear, flaxseed is admitted to importation free of duty; and tens of thousands of bushels of it are every year introduced into these United States from Calcutta just round exactly on the other side of the globe! The poor East Indians who cultivate it for, and send it to us in such immense quantities, must suppose we live in a miserable country indeed, when we apply to them for flaxseed. When I was first informed of these importations I had doubts of their truth, but on inquiry of those who express the oil for paints on a large scale it was verified far beyond expectation. One manufacturer of the largest class informed me, that every bushel he had used for the year previous, came from the East Indies.

The seed thus imported, and the expressed oil which is introduced in large quantities from Holland and Great Britain, cost us considerably upwards of a

million of dollars annually; the oil alone cost, in 1839 \$11,389 dollars.

It requires a rich country, indeed, to afford such vast importations from abroad, free of duty, of articles which our soil and climate so well favor the production of, in almost any quantities; but we are such lovers of free trade, that we admit free foreign competition with our agriculturists, although nearly every article we send abroad pays a heavy duty, sometimes more than the original cost, before it enters into foreign consumption.

I like free trade in its widest sense; but then it must be free every where, in Europe as well as in America, to suit my taste, and come up to what we agricultural republicans consider reciprocal justice.

Many of our planters and farmers in the South and West raise large quantities of tobacco, and it is deemed a valuable source of revenue to them; yet the duties paid on this article on its being shipped to any part of Europe is several times the first cost of it in this country. Any one would suppose that this favoured country could supply itself with tobacco in all its forms of manufacture; yet we find, by referring to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that there was imported in 1839, segars, the cost of which was the enormous sum of \$1,026,740 !!

Now, putting the cost of our plain linens, our flax-seed and flaxseed oil, and segars together, and we have an aggregate of ten millions of dollars, gone out of the country to enrich foreign nations and impoverish our own, all in the short space of one year. What think ye of this farmers; is this good management, good economy; say yea or nay at once, or ever after keep silence.—*Farmers' Cabinet*.

EARLY POTATOES.

The best mode we ever tried to procure early potatoes to spread out those designed for seed on a grass plat in the garden so thin that one should not lie upon another—cover them with horse stable manure three inches thick—then lay boards or slabs over this to keep it moist and to prevent the hens uncovering the potatoes. When the sprouts have started an inch or two the potatoes should be carefully taken up and planted out in hills. They will ripen two weeks sooner than when the seed is taken directly from the cellar.

Boston Cultivator.

—oo—

CURE FOR THE BLACK TONGUE.—A handful of fine salt rubbed upon the tongue of a horse that has the black tongue, will cure it, in at the most two applications. It is infallible, and simple and cheap enough. In 1833, I tried it upon four of my own horses, and the stage proprietors cured over thirty horses with it, without one failure.

PROCLAMATION.

To the people of the United States. A recommendation.

When a Christian People feel themselves overtaken by a great public calamity, it becomes them to humble themselves under the dispensation of Divine Providence, to recognize His righteous government over the children of men, to acknowledge His goodness in time past, as well as their own unworthiness, and to supplicate His merciful protection for the future.

The death of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, late President of the United States, so soon after his elevation to that high office, is a bereavement peculiarly calculated to be regarded as a heavy affliction, and to impress all minds with a sense of the uncertainty of human things, and of the dependence of Nations as well as individuals, upon our Heavenly Parent.

I have thought therefore, that I should be acting in conformity with the general expectation and feelings of the community in recommending, as I now do, to the People of the United States, of every religious denomination, that according to their several modes and forms of worship, they observe a day of Fasting and Prayer, by such religious services as may be suitable to the occasion.

And I recommend FRIDAY, the FOURTEENTH DAY OF MAY next, for that purpose, to the end that, on that day, we may all with one accord, join in humble and reverential approach to HIM, in whose hands we are, invoking Him to inspire us with a proper spirit and temper of heart and mind, under these favors of his providence, and still to bestow his gracious benediction upon our Government and our country.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 13, 1841.

—oo—

TO KILL BED BUGS.

Mr. Jonas Bacon of Unionville states to us that gum-camphor and bar-soap will effectually destroy that midnight robber, the bed-bug—he mixes one ounce of the camphor, well pulverised, with two ounces of the soap—this mixture is easily applied to the crevices where the bugs harbor.

The total population of the United States, according to the Census, will stand about as follows—whites 14,250,000, free colored 400,000, slaves 2,354,000—total 17,000,000.



AGRICULTURAL.

REPORT.

Of the trustees of the Franklin county Agricultural society.

Mr President and gentlemen of the society;—In fulfilment of a part of the duty which you have been pleased to assign to the trustees of your society, we appear before you to day to glance at the past, report progress, and to suggest ways and means of future operations.

Being in its infancy, we can say but little of the past transactions of our society. No more could reasonably be expected the first year, than what might be necessary to its organization, the adoption of bye-laws, and the admission of a requisite number of members to insure the needful funds, to invite the confidence of the public in the measures which might be deemed necessary to attain the great objects for which the society was instituted.

The results of our proceedings, during the past season have more than fulfilled our most anxious expectations in these respects. The cattle show and fair was a mere experiment to test the views and feelings of our citizens generally upon the objects of their institution; the cheerful and prompt manner in which your efforts were seconded by all classes on that occasion, is a sure guaranty that the great mass of our most intelligent citizens, will duly appreciate every future effort which may be made in like manner for the promotion of agriculture and the useful arts. The willingness with which the present members meet their subscriptions, and the prospect of a larger accession to the society the present season, warrant the belief that sufficient sums will be thus realized by the next autumn, to claim the contingent yearly bounty from the state treasury, which has been allowed to other societies for the same purpose.

Upon the certain acquisition of an adequate fund in season to meet the exigency, we do not hesitate to recommend the appropriation of a suitable sum to be distributed in premiums for such purposes as may be adjudged most conducive to the attainment of the object for which the funds were granted.

In submitting our thoughts to you on topics connected with the business of agriculture, we shall select principally those which we deem most important to general, as well as local interests, leaving those of a more familiar character to press their respective claims to your favorable notice.

In regard to the direct subject of farming, that mode will be considered best, the results of which are attended with the greatest possible income, from the least possible labor, maintaining at the same time, or increasing the capability of the soil for reproduction. To attain this desirable end is one great object of agricultural associations. And this is to be done by collecting and placing together the greatest number of facts, from individual experiments and observation for the benefit of all.

Such facts when properly arranged and associated together according to their resemblance or analogy, constitute the science, and their practical application by the farmer, the art of agriculture, and when printed on paper are neither more nor less than book farming. Every farmer then, who is not ignorant in spite of experience and observation, is guilty of the sin, (if sin it be,) of acquiring scientific knowledge in the business of agriculture, as well as those who obtain and communicate the same through the medium of writing and printing. The principal difference is, the stock of knowledge acquired by the former, would be useful to a few only, from verbal intercourse, which if it were spread out on paper would be, in a reading community useful to all. This being the plain and obvious meaning of the phrase—Book farming, objections to it must have arisen altogether from misapprehension of its true and legitimate meaning.

Besides considerations of a more extended and general character, this society was organized with special reference to improvements in agriculture and mechanic arts within the bounds of our own county. On this subject we shall make a few general remarks, with a view of fixing upon certain practical data of no little importance to successful cultivation.

The county of Franklin comprises a territory equal to about forty-six townships of six miles square, making in the aggregate fifteen hundred and fifty-six square miles. There are but few settled or unsettled townships, if any, but what may, with propriety be called hilly; and many may be termed mountainous; in as much as no inconsiderable number of summits rise to an elevation of some two thousand five hundred feet above the plains and vallies at their bases. This peculiarity in the surface, together with the fact that the principal branches of three of our large rivers have their origin in, and intersect the county in various directions, gives a diversity of soil, not so common in many other places. For most practical purposes the soil may be considered of three kinds; alluvial, diluvial and high land soil.

The higher elevation too of this section, more than most others in the state, above the level of the sea, contribute to a peculiarity in atmospheric influence; which has a very manifest effect upon its productions. In order, therefore, to approach any tolerable degree of successful cultivation, in the best articles, either for a staple or home consumption, your trustees would recommend a particular regard to these facts by the farmers of Franklin, when they take the first step to break the soil preparatory to sowing the seed, selected for the purpose.

For example, we believe it very generally admitted, that of late years especially, wheat has been a more uncertain crop on low or intervale lands, than on high, every thing else being equal.

It behoves the farmer then to avail himself of these instructive lessons of experience, and not throw away his time and money in fruitless attempts to mature an article, in situations and under circumstances, to which the ordinary laws of nature do not contribute. Our alluvial lands even in ordinary tilth, seldom fail under any change or condition of seasons, to return an ample reward to the cultivator, in grass and oats, and generally, also, in root crops. The diluvial, or that which in point of elevation is generally midway betwixt the high and low lands, is most sure for corn. Our high lands and side hills, whether from the nature of the soil, or atmospheric influence, or both, are decidedly best for wheat, and to this locality must we mainly look, in future, for the successful cultivation of this essential staff of life.

Having by the preceding remarks, been led on to high grounds; with your permission, we will detain you there a few moments, cast a look about us upon the lands below, and offer you a few thoughts upon the comparative value of level and uneven farms, as they are usually termed; and also a word or two by way of encouragement to our praiseworthy mechanics, in connection with the same.

It is true the level farm, which will admit of being ploughed easily in almost any direction, and the furrows thereby turned to any and every point of the compass; and where the foot, without much care to the owner, will maintain a safe and steady hold, has usually had the preference, as combining the most conveniences.

And such farms have their advantages, are often productive, and to many appear more comely and inviting to the eye. But every thing considered, a rough side hill or undulating farm has advantages not to be disregarded. Its capacity for sustaining a more lasting succession of crops without manure; its preference for grazing, its never failing crystal fountains of water, so indispensable to the wants and health of man and beast; its more general exemption from the effects of rust, blight and mildew, and less liable even to the ravages of those insects which of late years have destroyed so many of our grain fields; its immunity from the injurious effects of extreme drought or moisture, and not so much influenced by changes in the temperature of the air,—all of which ensure a greater certainty to the owner of raising something for his family and stock, to answer the demands of a long coming winter. All these and other considerations which might be named, we believe, will yet preponderate in favor of highland farms, and hereafter render them a patrimony not to be slighted by the coming generation.

Besides, most of the inconveniences to which the owners of such lands were formerly subjected, have quite disappeared by the introduction of the side hill plough. By the aid of this invaluable implement the same team and number of hands will have turned over as much, and some say more soil in a given time, than could have been done on level ground, composed of the same kind of surface. The plough is enabled to carry a much wider work; and the rocks which may be partially or quite below the surface, will be turned out with greater ease and certainty; which advantages more than compensate for the increase of care and moderation required to perform the work well. We witnessed in the month of July last, with great satisfaction, the operation of one of these ploughs, upon

the most forbidding piece of ground in the town of Phillips, into which any courageous man ever dared to put a plough—a steep side hill, rendered rough and uneven by cradle knolls and rocks of all sizes and shapes: added to this clumps of bushes, and grass every where knee high; yet with a common team and insufficient attendance, the cast iron critter overcame all opposition, and left the earth well prepared for its near relative, the harrow, to complete the work.

The frequent introduction of improved and newly invented implements of agriculture, affords the most striking evidence in proof of that mutual dependence which necessarily exists betwixt the farmer and mechanic. The combined feelings of duty and interest seem to have invited the successful efforts of the mechanic to mitigate the effects of the common curse upon his fellow man, who devotes his time exclusively to the cultivation of the earth, by placing before him those labor saving utensils for farming and horticulture, which are now constantly exposed for sale in all our principal towns.

The ingenious and industrious artizan then, has a just claim upon your patronage and support; and in a special manner should the consummation be devoutly looked for as near at hand, when all our high hill sides and tops will indicate the most lively thanks to the inventor of that invaluable article, the side hill plough. For we venture to predict that in every such place, on which that plough is suffered effectually to operate, a silver mine will yet be exposed to the view of the owner, sufficient to gratify every reasonable desire.

So far as regards the rearing of stock, as connected with our main staples, in trade, we shall confine our remarks principally to those which furnish beef. It is because we are satisfied that our farmers are now suffering, particularly from the want of a more profitable breed, in this kind of animal, than those of sheep or swine. Some attention has been paid to the two last, from the circumstance probably, that a good stock of sheep, or swine, is more easily obtained, and at less expense, than that of horned cattle. We are suffering immense losses yearly for want of better stock of cows and oxen. We are not aware that any very valuable stock of this kind is now to be found in the county, except the few remaining ones, the descendants of the Rangely bull, which was kept for a short time by that sagacious gentleman on his own farm, in so remote a situation that but few could avail themselves of any advantages in improving their horned cattle, even if they deemed it needful. We think the society should take immediate action on this subject, and not let the present spring pass, without a thorough beginning, so that in a few years, every farm yard shall afford a better cattle show, than can be found in any single one at present. And we take this appropriate moment, to solicit your attention in the mean time, to the consideration of a subject connected with the improvement of your stock, of vast importance not only to yourselves, but to every farmer, mechanic and tradesmen throughout the state. The question is plainly this:

How much longer will the farmers of Maine, suffer their beesves to be driven out of the state, for the purpose of slaughter thereby suffering a loss in the actual value, and depriving their own citizens of any, and all participations in the lucrative employments necessarily connected with that business? The slaughtering and packing of beef driven from Maine to Massachusetts annually, together with the manufacturing of barrels, is no small business; besides the profits made on the hides by being manufactured into leather, the leather into boots and shoes, the tallow into candles, and in a few weeks returned to us for wear and consumption. And worse than all, we furnish much of the bark for tanning, and hands to aid in the manufacture; and who secures the certain profit on all this? Why all those who manage the concern, beginning with those who first purchase from your barn yard, down to him who takes the last stitch, or drives the last peg in the shoes which are destined to be purchased back, and worn out by the people of Maine. We desire to have this subject well understood by the yeomanry and mechanics of Maine, in all its bearings upon her vital interests, and make common cause to rectify the evil. As a preparatory step we would recommend that a correspondence be opened immediately with our sister societies in every county in the state, with a view to secure a unity of action on this important subject. Or by inviting a meeting of delegates from the respective societies, in some central place, and convenient time for an interchange of views in relation to it.

Being somewhat prone to novel schemes (and to such this world is mainly indebted for most of its improvements) we shall venture upon an another still more strange and imposing.

Although not more than one half of the territory comprising our new county, is yet entered upon for

arms, the other part remaining a dense, unclaimed wilderness, we are prepared to witness your surprise, when we invite your attention, not only to the preservation, but really to the propagation of certain forest trees, indigenous to our soil and climate. We shall, however, in spite of its novelty, strip off our jacket, spit upon our hands, and labor the subject with becoming gravity. We must therefore solicit your indulgence to hear us patiently, while we attempt some new views upon this interesting topic.

We say then, make a thorough trial on old farms, and especially in the older towns, where fuel is becoming scarce, to grow the sugar maple, white oak, and pine. These several species are easily propagated from the seed, and none others so valuable in point of luxury, convenience, and profit.

The sugar maple is a superior article for fuel, and with us, the far famed sugar beet, can never come in competition with this native tree, in furnishing for our own consumption at least, the most palatable saccharine matter, which this or any other country has ever produced. And here it ought in justice to be treated, as a most praiseworthy, and consistent abolitionist. We have less to say to induce conviction of the feasibility to grow this tree in perfection, than some others, because the fact has now become so well established, that this hard customer has grown, and will grow in spite of steel, fire and fagot. We have noticed ample proof of this, in many second growth groves of the sugar maple throughout the old interior towns in Maine, which for a long time was regarded with utter neglect and indifference; many of which have already become sources of permanent income in the properties.

The white oak is not a native in this section of the state. We can apprehend no reason, however, why when once planted it should not flourish as well on the Sandy river hills, as on those of the Sebasticook, giving it an equal chance. It is a tough thing in every sense of the phrase, and will thrive best on the most rough and knurly knolls, which are here and there found on most farms, and apparently designed for the very purpose. The white oak has become an indispensable material, superior to every other timber in point of strength and durability, for our numerous farming tools and pleasure carriages. So well established is this fact, amongst all classes of individuals, that our mechanics are compelled by the force of it, to transport this heavy timber in its unshaped state, some forty or sixty miles by land carriage, which serves to enhance the price of every article manufactured from it.

Being remote from any navigable waters, the demand for this material with us would be confined to mechanical purposes for the best part of it, and the residue for fuel: so that a limited cultivation of the oak would only be required, for most important purposes; yet to this certain extent is oak timber altogether indispensable. One half acre of otherwise unproductive land to each farm, appropriated exclusively to this purpose, would afford an unfailing supply of this timber, by suffering the sprouts to take the place of the older trees whenever their removal was required.

Thus far it will be admitted, the project appears pretty fair, but the cultivation of pine trees on a large scale, it may be replied will be much easier said than done. We are not aware of any suggestions having been made with this view; although the thought must have frequently occurred to any one who has ever noticed the secondary growth of pine, where the original has been destroyed by fire, or of those more favored spots, which have been improved by the Indian tribes for the cultivation of their favorite grain. Too many of these have been exterminated a second time, at great expense, so that now, even those instances of self-renovating, are "few and far between." Added to this havoc amongst the young progeny, is the untiring and ceaseless exertion to destroy the old, which altogether brings the melancholy thought over us, that our descendants will too soon witness the final termination "of the last of these noble Mohicans," whose memory will shortly exist in song only. Now he will stay the desolation yearly going on for the utter extinction of our pine forests to gratify the never-satiated appetite of avarice?

We venture to say, at comparatively few of our whole population, have any conception of the annual wanton destruction of this otherwise boundless source of wealth to individuals and to the state. Consider for a moment, that a sufficient number of these gigantic trees, are felled to the earth each-returning winter, which when surveyed, would yield millions, of the best manufactured lumber, and also that the better half is only selected for the market, while the residue is left for the action-worms and of fire—and you will have some faint conception of the mode by which this intended blessing of God, is sacrificed to subserve the folly and cupidity of man. We shall be much mistaken if in view

of all these facts, you do not come to the same conclusion with your humble servants, that unless this age immediately commence the process of renovation, with zeal and perseverance, the coming generation must weep with anguish for the sins of the past. This looked for depreciation is already seriously felt in many of our towns, where these stupendous trees once flourished in great abundance.—The stringy basswood, now furnishes a poor substitute for panel doors and wainscot, in place of the mellow glossy pine. It is not for domestic use only however, that we have to deplore the loss of this invaluable timber. Without the aid of railway, turnpike, or canal, so long as our rivers flow to the ocean, this article alone, would be made to answer every want, and gratify every reasonable desire. It could be made the never failing staple, and the source of never ending wealth to our state. If its value were esteemed great in the first place, it becomes more so by time.

We hope not by these remarks, to be understood as undervaluing the importance of growing those articles ourselves, which subserve the immediate wants of life, such as breadstuff, wool beef and pork; but we do most respectfully demur from the prevalent sentiment, which seems to be inculcated in most of our agricultural papers, that so much of the energies and enterprise of the people of Maine, must be limited to the cultivation of Ruta Baga, Sugar Beets, Carrots, and the like. We think it time to look for greater and more enduring sources of wealth. How often has the main question been put: What are we to rely upon for exportation and commerce, when our pine forests shall have disappeared? We take the liberty to reverse the question, and ask, in Yankee style, what could not the people of Maine do, when at a small expense, the like forests should be made to reappear upon every man's farm where the fee simple would bid defiance to land jobbers and speculators?

How then is this little affair to be accomplished? We answer, by every farmer appropriating yearly, for a time, a small piece of his poorest, roughest, most unproductive, and, whether near his buildings, or at the back end of his lot, for the cultivation and growth of these indigenous trees, which from the time the first root commences the absorption of its nutriment, will require little or no care, except a sufficient fence to protect them, when young, from invasion of four footed animals, and when of comely size, occasional watching to guard them against the attacks of certain lawless creatures, belonging to the biped race. Indeed the fencing will cost as much, as all other expenses of preparing the earth, obtaining seed, and planting it.

There are times, and circumstances often transpire, which render favorable the planting of seeds of this description. It is in the fall, succeeding dry seasons, in which the fires set for clearing, in many places, have got the upper hand, and swept over that kind of land most suited to this purpose, destroying almost every thing which encumbered the earth before. This is the most favorable moment to the proprietor, for inoculation, affording him an opportunity to say, what shall be the future growth, on this otherwise worthless land, merely from a few days application of labor by taking time by the foretop. When thus the earth has been once freed in those places, from all underwood and rubbish common prudence will, afterwards, prevent its recurrence.

Do we hear any one say:—Aye, this may all appear very plausible in its accomplishment, but who is to derive the benefit? I am too old already, to expect any return, from a little capital invested in this way, and even my grandchildren could scarcely be insured of realizing it. Such a pitiful objection is disreputable to the character of a Franklin farmer, and if any member of this society can for a moment entertain a thought so unworthy, we would advise him to sneak out, and leave his subscription forever unpaid.

That creature in the shape of man, who desires to live only for himself, has at best a poor conception of the object of his being. And when he dies will leave no striking evidence, that he had ever existed for any beneficial purpose.

We have somewhere read of a maxim adopted by the Jews that no individual of mature age, had any claims on society for protection, until he had married a wife, begotten a child, and planted a tree. We would desire to see the same praiseworthy zeal amongst us, in fulfilling the last requirement in frequency, which is rendered so strikingly obvious in the two former.

But it is not true that the present generation even, would not be benefited by adopting the course here recommended.—Not a few of your most urgent wants could be supplied by the oak in ten years, from the planting of the acorn; and the other two in twenty years, would become an enviable patrimony.

Let the farmers of Franklin then, lead off in this

enterprise, by way of example to their neighbors, and thereby deserve the credit of having done something not only for themselves, but for their posterity also, who at no distant day, will rise up and call them blessed. A volume might be written without exhausting the arguments in favor of the views here taken in short, upon this vastly important subject, but we forbear. A word to the wise is sufficient. A liberal premium to encourage the first attempts in this hopeful enterprise, will, we doubt not, meet the approbation of the society. Finally, gentlemen, if the members of our society should find themselves out of employment within the coming season, we think the misfortune could not justly be imputed to any neglect on the part of your trustees, in suggesting a sufficient variety of matter, whether wisely chosen or not to engage their individual attention, and to excite combined effort.

JOSIAH PRESCOTT,
JOHN MORRISON,
CYRUS PIERCE,
EBEN PILLSBURY,
SAMUEL S. WOODS.
Trustees.

March 31, 1841. *Franklin Register.*

CURE FOR INFECTED KIDNEYS IN HOGS.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I see in the *Cultivator*, (p. 168, vol. 7,) that Mr. J. M. Hudson, of Va., asks for information respecting a disease among hogs, which he denotes as infection of the kidneys, or weakness of the loins. I have had some acquaintance with this disease for many years, and suppose it to be the effect of kidney worms. I have often known copperas given to hogs with this disease, and never knew it fail to cure them in a few days, even after the hog was unable to get about but by dragging the hind legs. The copperas may be given to them in portions of about half a spoonful daily, in dough, or any thing else that they will eat. Pursue this course for a week or ten days, and a cure will be effected. A little wood ashes will do no harm, but it cannot be relied upon for a certain remedy. L. P. *Albany Cultivator.*

FOREST TREES AND SHRUBS

Continued.

The forest trees, near the coast, are hemlock, spruce, white and red cedar, cotton wood or balm of Gilead, white oak of several kinds, white and swamp ash, willow, black walnut, and firs.

Firs.—There are three species, and constitute by far the greatest portion of the forests trees of the Oregon region.

Red Fir.—The foliage is scattered on all sides of the branches, in the same form as those found in the eastern states.

Yellow Fir.—The foliage has leaves only on the upper side.

White Fir, has leaves oppositely pinnated.

One species of the fir grows to the enormous size of from four to eight feet in diameter, and two hundred feet high. Mr. Parker measured one which was eight feet in diameter, and two hundred and fifty feet high.

Pine.—The pine is not found in the low country, nor far west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains. They are the white, Norway, pitch, and elastic.

Elastic Pine.—The leaves resemble those of the pitch pine, growing in bunches at the ends of the limbs, but shorter and smaller. The bark and trunk of the tree resembles the larch. The wood is firm and elastic. The trees grow very tall and straight, and without limbs, except near the top. It is very difficult to break a limb an inch in diameter. They are admirable for masts and spars, from their strength and elasticity.

Oak.—On the plains, below Fort Vancouver, is a species of white oak, which attains the size of eight feet in diameter. They retain their size to the height of about thirty feet, and then branch out very far.

Laurel Bay.—There is a tree in the lower part of the Columbia valley, which grows much in the form of a laurel, or bay tree, but attains a much larger size. The bark is smooth, and of a reddish color. This may be a species of magnolia. It is called by the hunters the strawberry tree.

Thorn Bush.—There are several varieties of the thorn, many of which are large and fruitful; those bearing a red berry present a very beautiful appearance. There is one kind whose fruit is black, and of a pleasant sweet flavor. The genus *Crataegus*, or hawthorn, contains numerous varieties, and it is stated, in the *Magazine of Horticulture*, that between thirty and forty species have already been collected in the United States, and sent to England, and are so much esteemed that they are selling rapidly. It is believed many more kinds exist.

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION OF CHINA

Tallow Tree,—or Lat-choo according to Anderson,

who states that large plantations are cultivated, throughout China, for the tallow, or vegetable wax, which their fruit yields. He represents it as remarkable for its beautiful appearance; having brilliant leaves, and pale blue blossoms.

The profusion of candles used by the Chinese, which are all made of the vegetable tallow, is evincive of the cheapness of that material, for lanterns are used by all classes of people. They decorate the entrance of their houses with them, they are hung up throughout all the encampments of the troops, and every boat and vessel on the numerous canals and rivers is obliged to have one or more lanterns suspended during the night, and illuminations of the streets are common. So profusely are lanterns used which afford every variety of colored light, that the canals and rivers, villages and cities, presented the appearance of a general illumination, as the embassies passed from Pekin to Canton, a distance of fifteen hundred miles.

Mr. Ellis says the Chinese name of the tallow is Pee-ya-kwotza or skin oil fruit; but he designates it as the *Sillgia sebifera*. He says it is a large tree, and when full grown, looks, at a distance, like a maple, and is, in autumn, very beautifull, from the contrast of the brilliant tints of the leaves with the berries in their different stages,—some with their outward husk green, some brown, and others freed from the covering, and of a pure white.

The berries are of the size of a pea. The tallow is obtained by compression in a mill, and is sold in large cakes.

Pe-la shoo, or wax bush, (*Ligustrum lucidum*), are a species of privet or privet: our wax or tallow shrub, the *bayberry*, is of the genus *Myrica*, and is therefore a very different plant. The wax found on the Pe-la-shoo is deposited by a species of insect peculiar to it. The shrub reaches the size of a large thorn bush.

Camphor tree—(*Laurus Camphora*) abounds on the borders of the Kan-Kiang-ho, a branch of the Yang-tse-kiang, or Son of the Sea, but called the Blue river on the maps of China. Mr. Ellis observes "that orange groves were seen in the morning, but my eyes have been more gratified by contemplating the rich green foliage of the camphor tree, which, combined with the wide spread of its branches, renders it equal in beauty to any of the trees of English scenery, and as it is also an evergreen, it is a valuable ornamental tree, in climates where it will flourish." It grows in China as far north as lat. 33 or 34.

(Concluded next week.)

SUMMARY.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MONMOUTH.—On Monday night last (19th) the house, barn, sheds, &c., belonging to Mr. Wm. Marrow were destroyed by fire, together with three horses, one yoke of oxen which Mr. Marrow had purchased a day or two before. Two cows, a hog and some sheep, and a quantity of hay were destroyed. A part of the furniture was saved.—No insurance.

Mr. Marrow is a young man just starting in life, and the loss of his property is a serious calamity to him.

MAINE LEGISLATURE

Adjourned on Saturday morning last. There was nothing of special interest transacted in the closing hours of the session,—merely finishing the mass of business that was upon the table.

Several subjects were referred to the next Legislature, among them, the Seboomook Sluiceway. The resolve in favor of Waterville College was indefinitely postponed.—*Gazette*.

Peter Robinson, the murderer of Mr. Suydam, was hung at N. Brunswick (N. J.) Friday morning at 10 o'clock. The execution took place thus early because the train of ears from New York arrives there at half past 10, and it was feared there might be some disturbance, both on account of the indignation of the populace against the murderer, and from a desire to see the execution.

Robinson maintained a hardened indifference till he saw the gallows, the sight of which caused him to tremble a little. When he swung off, the rope broke, and he fell to the ground. Immediately afterwards he got upon his knees, and appeared to be in the act of prayer for a few minutes. The rope was then put around his neck again, and he was hauled up, and the knot being at the back his neck, he was thus choked to death, his neck not being broken. After hanging fifty minutes, he was taken down. Two military companies were out to preserve order, and no disturbance occurred.

Death of a Boston Editor.—We regret to learn, by the Boston papers of Saturday evening, that Richard Haughton, Esq. Editor of the Boston Atlas, died in that city, very suddenly, about half past 12 o'clock Saturday, P. M. He was to go out in the steamer Acadia, for Liv-

erpool, that very afternoon, and was making preparations for the passage, at his lodgings in the Tremont House, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and expired. He was an accomplished man and an editor of much ability and enterprise.—*Argus*.

We observe the St. Croix Bank in this town, has ceased to redeem its bills in Boston. We understand its circulation is but \$4,000. Its bills are promptly redeemed at its counter. Its affairs are, beyond all doubt, in a perfectly safe and satisfactory condition. We learn that the Bank has in contemplation, a surrender of its charter.—*Calais Adv.*

Curious.—A petition was presented to the Legislative House of Pennsylvania, on the 10th inst. asking that a tax might be imposed upon bachelors over the age of thirty years. The document was referred to the Committee on Domestic Manufactures.

The Hannibal (Mo.) paper says quite a sensation was occasioned in that neighborhood on the 13th, on account of the marriage of a Catholic Priest. The lady is said to be one of the loveliest in the country.

The quantity of Tobacco raised in Connecticut is about 480,000 pounds a year, worth, before it is manufactured, between \$30,000 and 35,000. It is mostly raised in the river valley, above Hartford; and its cultivation is found to be profitable.—*Transcript*.

The Boston Courier gives an account of an oak tree in Monroe County, New York, the stump and roots of which were recently sold for boat knees, for \$50. The body made 4841 staves, worth \$39. Four logs sold for \$10, and the top limbs made seven cords of wood. The whole tree sold on the ground for over \$100.—

The number of Mormons in the United States is estimated at more than 50,000. All of the members of the same sect in England are about emigrating and settling in Illinois.

A Singular Case.—The Pittsburg American states that a man in Lewistown was supposed to have died from over eating and drinking; and from some awkwardness in putting him in the coffin, which had been procured, he was suffered to fall on the floor. The shock had the effect to knock life into him, for he immediately rose to inquire what they were about. He has refused to pay the funeral expenses, and the coffin maker and others have brought suits against him for their bills.

Capt. Andrew Brown of Hallowell has chartered a new steam Boat in New York, called the Monmouth, to run as a day boat three times a week from H. to Portsmouth, in connexion with the Rail Road to Boston. It is his design to take Portland on his way. The John W. Richmond runs to Boston twice a week, by night. The fare by either conveyance is at present \$3. But there are rumors of further opposition in the shape of boats, which may make it cheaper for our people to go to Boston, than to support themselves at home.—*Advertiser*.

The price of performing the marriage ceremony in Iowa Territory, is two coon skins, or four bushels of sweet potatoes.

London Slaughter Houses.—The annual value of sheep, cattle &c., slaughtered is £5,000,000. Every year there are brought up 1,200,000 sheep, 159,000, 22,000 calves, and 60,000. From 12,000 to 15,000 horses are also annually sold in the London market.—*Portland Trans.*

MARRIED,

In this town, on Saturday evening last, by Rev. David Thurston, Mr. JAMES WELCH, of Wilton, to Mrs. HANNAH LAMBERT, of this town.

In Foxcroft, Mr. Noah B. Pratt, to Miss Prudence L. Stedman, both of Foxcroft.

In Dover, Mr. Robert Rogers, to Mrs. Sarah Bean, both of Dover.

In South Dover, Mr. Ira Washburn, of Guilford, to Miss Orpha Towne, daughter of Eli Towne, Esq.

In Atkinson, Mr. Joseph Perkins, Jr., of Milton, to Miss Mary L. Ayer, of the former place.

DEEDS,

In Portsmouth N. H. on the evening of Friday, the 9th inst. WILLIAM LADD, Esq. of Minot, Me.

In the city of Bangor, yesterday morning at 6 o'clock, Wm. Chadbourne, of the firm of Nowell & Chadbourne, aged 32 years. *Portland papers*, please copy.

In Shirley, on the 8th inst., of liver complaint, Nathan B. Lucas, aged about 60 years.

In Houlton, on the 31st inst., Miss Ellen White.

In New York, 7th inst., Sarah C., only child of N. Cony Bishop, formerly of this town, aged 6 years and 10 months.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, April 12, 1841.

(From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.)

At market 300 Beef Cattle, 20 yoke Working Oxen, 25 Cows and Calves, 725 Sheep, and 1125 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Battle*—A small advance was effected, we quote a few extra \$6 75 a 7; first quality 6 95 a

6 50; second quality, 5 75 a 6; third quality 5 a 5 75. *Working Oxen*—Sales were noticed at \$62, 70, 60, 62, 110, and 115.

Cows and Calves.—*Dull*, \$20, 25, 27, 31, and 35.

Sheep.—A lot of ordinary were sold for \$1 50 each.

Lots of stall fed, \$3 75, 4 25, 4 75 and 5.

Swine—Sales quick at a small advance; lots to per-

sonal were generally sold at 4 1-4 for sows, and 5 1-4 for

barrows. Large selected barrows at 5 and 5 1-4. At

retail from 4 1-3 to 6.

Removal.

The Office of the Maine Farmer has been removed to the first building west of the Brick School House in the village.

April 24.

Agricultural Notice.

The standing committees of the Kennebec Co. Agricultural Societies, are requested to meet the Trustees at S. P. Benson's office in Winthrop Village, on Saturday the eighth day of May next, at one of the o'clock P. M., for the purpose of offering premiums on articles for 1841, and other necessary business of said Society.

Per order of the Trustees.

Winthrop, April 25, 1841.

Dissolution of Copartnership

To whom it may concern.

WHEREAS, Thaddeus W. Foss, and Oliver Stone, have, for some time been copartners together in the trade of Blacksmithing, and by reason of said trade, divers debts are become due, and owing unto them. And whereas the said Foss & Stone, for divers good cause, then thereto moving, have agreed that all the debts and sums of money which are due them, shall be assigned unto the said Foss, and that the partnership heretofore existing is by mutual consent dissolved. Now know ye, that the said Stone for a valuable consideration hath granted and assigned unto the said Foss, his executors, administrators and assigns, all his right, title, interest, property, claims and demand whatsoever, in and to the said debts, or any of them to his own proper use and behoof.

And all persons indebted to the said firm, either by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment to T. W. Foss, who has the possession of the company books.

THADDEUS W. FOSS.

OLIVER STONE.

Winthrop April 15, 1841.

For Sale.

IN Monmouth, an estate of three acres of good land, with a convenient dwelling house, barn, shed, forty saplings and a good well of water, all well enclosed with stone and very pleasantly situated, half a mile from the Academy, and about the same distance from the "Centre." For further information apply at the "Curtis Estate" in Winthrop to

MARY CURTIS.

Winthrop April 20, 1841.

Machine Shop and Iron Foundry.

HOLMES & ROBBINS would inform the public that they continue to carry on the MACHINE MAKING BUSINESS as usual, at the Village in GARDINER, where they will be in readiness at all times to accommodate those who may favor them with their custom. They have an IRON FOUNDRY connected with the Machine Shop, where persons can have almost every kind of Casting made at short notice. Persons wishing for work or Castings for Mills, will find it particularly to the advantage to call, as the assortment of Patterns for the kind of work is very extensive and as good as can be found in any place whatever.

Castings of various kinds kept constantly on hand—such as Cart and Wagon Hubs of all sizes, Fire-Frames, (one) Ash and Boiler Mouths, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Gun-barrels, different kinds and sizes, &c. &c.

All orders for Machinery or Castings executed on the most reasonable terms, without delay.

Repairing done as usual.

Gardiner, March 21, 1840.

Farm for Sale,

SITUATED in Winthrop, about one mile from the First Meeting House, and near the Friends' Meeting House, and eight miles from Augusta and Hallowell. The farm contains about one hundred and twenty-five acres of good land and well proportioned as to tillage, pasture and woodland, a valuable orchard with choice ingredients, apples and pears, and a good dwelling house, 42 feet by 32, porch and wood-house attached to it, a barn 63 feet by 35, with two sheds 40 feet each attached to it, and a stable and granary 32 by 22 feet and a cider-mill, a valuable well of water at the house and another at the barn; likewise a dwelling house in good repair about forty rods from the above, fitted for two small families with a good well of water and a shop if desired. I will sell my land and farming tools together with one hundred barrels of cider in suitable hogsheads for making vinegar. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. Terms of payment easy.

WADSWORTH FOSTER.

Winthrop, February 25, 1841.

HALLOWELL DYE HOUSE.

DENNIS & SMITH,

SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN DYERS,
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Hallowell,
Gardiner, and vicinity, that they have commenced
the above business in Hallowell, at Brett's building, foot
of Winthrop Street, where they pledge themselves to do
all work entrusted to their care, in as good style as can
be done in Boston, New York, or elsewhere, and at short
notice and reasonable prices.

They will Dye Ladies' Dresses of every description.
Silk, Crepe, Cotton and Cash Shawls; Sewing Silk and
all kinds Fancy Hdkfs.; Lace, Crepe and Gauze Veils;
Silk Bonnets, small parcels of Ribbons, &c. &c. Silk
and Pongee Dresses watered with a bold and permanent
impression. Hdkfs. and Shawls with heavy fringes, dyed
without the fringe being injured in the least. All articles
dyed black warranted not to crock or smut.

Carpets cleansed in a thorough manner without injuring
the colors in the least particular. Merino and all other
Shawls cleansed in a perfect manner, and finished in
superior style. Moussain De Laine Dresses cleansed
whole, and colors not injured. Gentlemen's Coats,
Pants, Vests, &c. cleaned (colors restored) and pressed
in a superior style. Particular attention solicited to this
branch as a matter of economy.

Fancy colors dyed on Yarn and Worsted, for Shawls,
Lace Work, Carpets, &c. and warranted equal to the best
English colors. Black Merino Shawls that have become
rusty or foxy, restored to a good black, without injuring
the Borders.

D. & S. will put the best of French and English sizings
into all their work, to give a permanent stiffening. They
will agree to Dye every shade of color offered—from the
most delicate to a black.

Merchants can have their Merinos or other goods
done up in Imported Style, and dyed from unsaleable to
Fashionable Colors, with original finish, &c. &c.

AGENTS.—DANIEL CARR, Winthrop; C. S. Jenks, Bath; A. B. Caswell, Farmington Falls; Moses M. Smith, Waterville; Joshua Gray Madison Sherman, New Castle; Ira Thing, Mt. Vernon; M. L. Holbrook, Wiscasset; Nathaniel Chadwick, Gardiner; Ebenezer Child, Farmington; Johnson & Sleeper, Belfast; A. F. Parlin, Skowhegan; Charles Church, Phillips; Samuel Fuller, Thomaston; Mary J. Haskell, Readfield; Smith Stewart, Anson; Ira Chamberlain, Bangor.

& Hallowell, Dec. 8, 1840. 49

Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills.

A fresh supply just received at the Store recently occupied by Peleg Benson, Jr. & Co., and to be kept constantly for sale by JOHN O. WING.

Winthrop, January 8, 1841. 50

Grass Seed.

5000 lbs. Northern CLOVER of the best quality, for sale at Hallowell, by

C. M. LADD.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at

WINTHROP, April 1, 1841.

Briggs, Rowland	Howard, Oakes
Bragdon, James	Hains, Walter
Bailey, Ezekiel & Son	Jackson, Pheba
Benson, Abigail	King, Samuel
Bailey, Moses	Marrow, Zelotes
Chandler, Albert	Maxwell, John
Currier, Noah (2)	Pray, Cathalina E.
Chandler, Alpheus M.	Pettengill, Harvey
Chandler, William	Richmond, Warren
Douglas, Sarah	Richardson, Ruth
Dexter, Nathaniel	Sturdley, William
Foster, Otis Jr.	Shaw, William S.
Foster, Nathan	Stanley, Susan
Foster, Otis	Towle, Jennes
Fairbanks, Daniel A.	Tyler, Mary Ann
Fairbanks, Asa	White, Joel, Jr.
Gilbert, Caleb	White, Joel
Goodale, David H	Wood, Joanna
Harvey, John	Warren, Chas. S.
Howard, James C.	Wing, Benj. F.

DAVID STANLEY P. M.

Guardian's Sale.

IN pursuance of a Licence to me granted by the Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, the subscriber will sell at public auction on Monday the 26th day of April next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, upon the premises, the dwelling house and barn together with about one quarter of an acre of land, more or less, situate in Winthrop, in said county of Kennebec, being the same premises which Moses Joy now occupies.

Said House, &c. is situated in a pleasant part of Winthrop Village, nearly opposite the Methodist Chapel, and would be a convenient tenement for a small family to occupy.

Possession given immediately. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. DANIEL CARR,

Guardian to Huldah Joy.

Winthrop, March 31st, 1841. 51

For Sale or to Let.

A LARGE and Valuable Farm situated about 35 miles from Portland, Maine: the Estate consists of between 650 and 850 acres of excellent land well divided into Mowing, pasture, tillage, and Woodland, a portion of the land is in a high state of Cultivation, about 125 tons of Hay is cut at the first cropping, the land is very favorable for corn, as it is not subject to early Frosts. Wheat, oats, Potatoes, and Roots, are natural to the Soil, the whole Farm is thoroughly fenced, and the buildings are large, and convenient, and consists of a large Two Story House 50 by 40 most thoroughly finished with every convenient together with 5 large barns, all of which are in most excellent order, four of them being new, the Farm is now Stocked, and is supposed to be capable of keeping double the present Stock, and in case it should be let one condition would be that at least 50 more cows should be added, as it is well adapted for a dairy farm. The Farm lies near a large Village, Schools, Churches, Mills, and Stores, are within one half of a mile of the Estate, it would be sold low with all the Stock, for cash, or productive property, would be received in part pay, or it would be leased, Stock, Tools, &c., on favourable terms, for particulars apply to CHARLES McINTIER No, 5, Exchange Street Boston, Mass. 52

Boston Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
The Plough to which has been awarded the greatest number of Premiums.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have been long and extensively engaged in the manufacturing of Ploughs and other Agricultural Implements, and were the first who lengthened the ground work, and otherwise so improved the FORM of the CAST-IRON PLOUGH, that it takes up the furrow-slice with the greatest ease, bearing it equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mould-board—turning it over FLAT, with the least possible bending and twisting, and preserves it smooth and unbroken, creating very slight friction, and of course requiring the least power of draft. Their CASTINGS are composed of an admixture, (known only by the manufacturers) of several kinds of iron—it is this which gives them so much celebrity for superior strength and durability, and which too are greatly increased by their peculiar construction and proportions.

The AMERICAN INSTITUTE, at their FAIR, held at New York, for the whole Union, and the Massachusetts Charitable Association, at their Fair, held at Boston, each awarded to Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, MEDALS for the BEST and MOST PERFECT PLOUGHS; and at many Ploughing Matches, Fairs, and Exhibitions in Massachusetts and other States, diplomas and the highest premiums have been awarded for their Ploughs by committees, and the universal approbation of their performances, by the congregated practical Farmers.

At the Ploughing Matches of the Agricultural Society, in the justly celebrated Agricultural County of Worcester, in 1837, '38, '39 & '40, ALL THE PREMIUMS for the BEST work in the FIELD, were awarded to competitors using Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Ploughs; and although their plough failed to receive the award of the State Society's premium, at the trial at Worcester, in the Autumn of 1840, they, nevertheless, had the higher satisfaction of seeing all the (NINE) premiums for the best work in the field carried off by nine different ploughmen, who performed their work with nine different Ploughs, made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, running side by side, competing for the premiums with the same plough to which was awarded the State Society's premium; and it is here worthy of remark, that the said nine premiums were awarded by two full committees (of seven each) of the most intelligent and practical farmers, (whose occupation best qualifies them to judge correctly in such matters) and who were selected from different parts of the country, and appointed by the Trustees of the County Agricultural Society.

The effect of their unremitting efforts to perfect the plough has been to give them so wide and extensive a patronage, that they have been induced to open and connect with their Manufactory, a House in BOSTON, for the sale of their Ploughs, and other Agricultural Tools and Machines, under the name of BOSTON AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, (superintended personally by one of the firm) where they now offer at wholesale and retail, not only the one SUPERIOR GREEN SWORD Plough, but a variety, consisting of twenty-five different sizes, forms and kinds, among which, are those adapted to all kinds and conditions of soil, and all modes, notions, and principles of ploughing and culture; together with an extensive assortment of other Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines.

ALL PLOUGHS, and many other articles offered by them are made under their own immediate care and inspection, by the best of workmen, (not employed by the job) which, with the machinery patented, and as yet used only by themselves, affording great facilities for despatch, and enables them to offer to Farmers and Dealers, articles of a superior quality, and on terms unusually liberal.

April 16, 1841.

Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster.

THE peculiarities of this chemical compound are owing to its extraordinary effects upon the animal fibre, nerves, ligaments and muscles, its virtues being carried by them to the immediate seat of disease or pain and weakness.

However good any internal remedy may be, this as an external application, will prove a powerful auxiliary in removing the disease and facilitating the cure in case of local inflammation. Scrofulous affections, King's Evils, Gout, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, and in all cases where seated pain exists.

A gentleman travelling in the south of Europe and Palestine, in 1830, heard so much said in the latter place in praise of JEW DAVID'S PLASTER, and of the [as he considered] miraculous cures it had performed, that he was induced to try it on his own person for a Lung and Liver affection, the removal of which had been the chief object of his journey, but which had resisted the general influence of that balmy and delicious climate.

He accordingly applied a plaster on the right side of ery town for higher instruction than the common schools afford. There is in Oxford County a vigorous class of mind and it is very desirable that this mind should be vigorously cultivated. It should be done by a process which shall not withdraw interest from the common schools.

the chest where the pain was seated, another between the shoulders, and one over the region of the liver. In the mean time he drank freely of an herb of laxative qualities. He soon found his health improving; and in a few weeks his cough left him, the sallowness of skin disappeared, his pain removed, and his health became permanently reinstated.

The purchaser will find them to be superior to any article advertised in the public prints, for the diseases mentioned on the label which accompanies each box. We discard the idea of publishing a long list of certificates. A treatise on the most prominent, their symptoms, and manner of cure, a history of the Medicines, together with many valuable certificates from Physicians and others, the authors of which may be called upon or referred to by written communications can be obtained gratis, by calling on any one of our regular agents. Price 50 cts.

Arrangements are making for establishing agencies in every town in the State for the sale of the above. Any one in the habit of selling Medicines in any town where there is no agent appointed and is desirous of acting as such, is requested to call on the subscriber who will supply them, and those who were supplied in part, can now obtain an assortment by calling on

SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL,
General Agent for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed.

51

Resurrection or Persian Pills.

SUPERIOR to the Hygean, Brandreth's Evan's Indian Purgative, and Matchless (priced) Sanative, or any other Pills or compound before the public as certified to by physicians and others. Let none condemn them until they have tried them, and then we are certain they will not.

It is now a settled point with all who have used the Vegetable or Persian Pills, that they are preeminent the best and most efficacious Family medicine that has yet been used in America. If every family could become acquainted with their sovereign power over disease, they would keep them, and be prepared with a sure remedy to apply on the first appearance of disease, and then how much distress would be avoided and money saved, as well as the lives of thousands, who are hurried out of time by neglecting disease in its first stages, or by not being in possession of a remedy which they can place dependence upon.

All who wish to guard against sickness should use the PERSIAN PILLS freely when needed; no injury can ensue from youth to old age, when taken according to the directions.

The RESURRECTION or PERSIAN PILLS.—The name of these Pills originated from the circumstance of the medicine being found only in the cemeteries of Persia. The vegetable productions being of a peculiar kind led to experiments to its medical qualities and virtues. In half a century it became an established medicine for diseases of that country. The extract of this singular production was introduced into some parts of Europe in the year 1793, and used by many celebrated physicians in curing certain diseases, where all other medicines had been used in vain. Early in the year 1792, the extract was combined with a certain vegetable medicine imported from Dura Baca, in the East Indies, and formed into pills. The admirable effect of this compound upon the human system led physicians and families into its general use. Their long established character, their universal and healing virtues, the detergent and cleansing qualities of their specific action upon the glandular part of the system, are such as will sustain their reputation and general use in the American Republic. Large box contains 72 Pills—Price 63 cts.—Small Box 35—Price 31 cts.

SAMUEL ADAMS, HALLOWELL,
Gen. Ag't. for the State of Maine, to whom orders may be addressed.

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POETRY.

We copy the following lines from the "Christian Intelligencer," a paper printed at New York, under the patronage of the Reformed Dutch Church. The author, we understand, is a clergyman in that connexion, residing at Somerville, N. J.—*Northern Light.*

THE SONG OF THE BROOK.

BY ABRAHAM MESSLER.

Bright daughter of the mountain shade,
Light bounding o'er the rocklets gray,
A onward to the bright green glade
Thou wanderest on thy murmuring way—
Blithely chanting for the earth,
Through all thy winding way along;
Say, what prompts thy ceaseless mirth,
And wakes thy glad and joyous song?
Sweet streamlet of the flowery vale,
Lingering round each little hill,
The breath of flow'rets to inhale,
"And wandering at thine own sweet will,"
I hear thee singing all the while,
In murmurs gentle, soft and mild,
Thy lingering moments to beguile,
Like Nature's feeling, wayward child.
When Spring with blossoms scents the earth,
Thy song is rapid, loud and wild;
And mingling with the warbler's mirth,
Hath oft the heart of care beguiled.
But summer's fainting heat subdues
That merry song to murmurs soft;
Till some fresh shower thy mirth renewes
To pour its melody afresh.
In Autumn's sere and fading time,
When flowers are gone and birds have fled,
I hear its melancholy chime,
A requiem o'er the beauteous dead;
But when the loud harsh Winter roars,
And storms are thundering o'er the earth,
Thy voice of madness shouts and roars,
In deep and wide resounding mirth.
Or else in icy fetters bound,
Like some dull captive in his cell,
Where midnight reigns, and no sweet sound
Is heard, to break the gloomy spell,
Silent and sad thy voice is mute,
While creeping slowly on thy way,
As if in agony acute,
Thou waitest for the Summer's day.
Sing on, bright streamlet, in thy joy—
A thousand voices glad as thine,
The hand of Time will soon destroy,
As hearts are rent and souls repine!
But mid the dirge of death and woe,
Thy merry song will ne'er decline—
Our hearts may all their joys forego,
While joy and gladness still are thine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EGYPT.

A series of letters on Egypt, by Dr. R. R. Madden, an Englishman, has recently appeared in the London Morning Chronicle. From one of the letters we copy the following notices of cotton-growing, schools, &c., under the government of the present monarch:—

In the course of eighteen years the exports of cotton have been augmented from 541 bales to 136,000, each weighing 2 cwt. and the price at which it is taken from the grower is from 112 to 150 piasters a quintal of 120 pounds weight. One acre of ground produces about 300 pounds of cotton, and the cultivation of 4 acres one man's labor. Now, if the produce of one man's labor is 2,200 pounds weight, and he gets for this on an average rather more than 1,200 piasters, or 12 pounds sterling, the remuneration would be such as to encourage the fellah to cultivate cotton—But how does it happen that compulsion alone can induce him to grow it? In the first place, the land-tax is deducted from the price of his produce. The Pacha's agents cheat him in the weight; the mode of payment exposes him to delays and disappointment, and ultimately to loss. The ground may be unfavorable to the growth of cotton, or the season unpropitious, and the fellah is the sufferer by the decrease of the produce of the failure of the crop. The Pacha loses nothing but the profits he would have made had the produce been more abundant; and some notion of these profits may be formed by the value of the exportation of cotton in the year 1836. On the authority of Clot Bey it amounted to 24 millions of France, or one million sterling.

The great misfortune of the Pacha's mode of civilizing Egypt is, that he has begun at the wrong end of improvement; he has left the condition of the people in all its misery, and promulgated a magnificent programme of public instruction, with all the complex and expensive machinery of an expensive system of

education, presided over by a minister of public instruction, and administered by a council of inspectors and supervisors. The primary schools established in the towns are fifty, the number of scholars about 2,000. In these schools the children are maintained, and a trifling gratuity is annually given to them in order to induce their parents to send them; but where this inducement is not sufficient to obtain scholars, force is employed, and pupils are procured for the schools as recruits for the army. In the more advanced schools about 4,000 pupils are instructed. In the school of medicine about 300. In all public schools say 9,300, while in private schools or endowed madrassas for instruction, administered by the guardians of the mosques, it is said that about 20,000 pupils receive instruction. In the school of medicine, 500 young men are said to have received a medical education since its commencement in 1825, under the direction of Clot Bey.

In 1826 the Pacha commenced his system of education by sending forty young men to France for education, and these were placed under the charge of M. Jamard, a man of enlightened views, and who acquitted himself of his task highly to the advantage of his pupils and to his own credit. Since that period, others have been sent to France and England; few to the latter country, but altogether about 114 to France. These on their return to Egypt were employed in the different schools as masters, some in the Marine, some in the military, and others in the medical schools.

But the objections of the people to these schools have never been overcome. Clot Bey says—"Parents have been seen to mutilate their children to prevent their being entered in the schools." But latterly, the amount of the repugnance got rid of appears to be this, that the parents are less intractable, "moins difficiles."

The scholars are divided into primary, where they learn the elements of the Arabic tongue and arithmetic—preparatory, where they learn the Turkish language, mathe matics, geography, and history—and special, where they are educated for civil and military engineers, agriculturist, medical men, and other professions.

The medical and polytechnic schools are those which are productive of most good, and are best administered. But of all the improvements which have been attempted to be introduced, that in the public hospitals is the one which deserves the most praise; and of all the Franks whose efforts have been most usefully employed in the establishment of the medical schools and the great reforms that have been made in the hospitals of Cairo and Alexandria, Clot Bey, I freely admit, is most deserving of credit. But when he travels out of his proper sphere, and takes upon himself the task of expounding, advocating, and influencing the political views and measures of his master, his efforts are neither useful to Mohammed Ali, nor advantageous to his people.

The schools, strictly speaking, for the people are productive of little benefit, for the obvious reason that the people have no reason to confide in the motives of Mohammed Ali.—They believe that his object is to get hold of the children for the purpose eventually of making soldiers of them. In the neighborhood of large towns, where this oppression is felt less severely, the children voluntarily enter the schools, for the sake of the advantages given to them in the way of food and clothing; but in the country, nothing but compulsion can be made to triumph over the objections of the parents to part with their children.

FURNITURE, CHAIRS FEATHERS, &c. WALTER COREY,

19, EXCHANGE STREET, PORTLAND,
MANUFACTURES, and has constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of

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December 10.

To Seth May, residing at Winthrop in the County of Kennebec, and State of Maine, Esquire and Justice of the Peace in and for said County.

THE subscribers being three of the members of the Corporation called the Winthrop Manufacturing Company. A Corporation duly established by a law of the State of Maine, and having its usual place of business at Winthrop aforesaid, respectfully represent that it is desirable to hold a meeting of said Corporation, for reasons set forth in the Laws of Maine, Chapter 673, Section 1.—And that said meeting be held at the house of Stephen Sewall in said Winthrop on the tenth day of May, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty one, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The following are the objects of said meeting.

1. To choose officers.
2. To confirm a sale of the property of said Corporation, and to provide for the legal execution and delivery of any and all deeds, and other instruments that may be necessary for that purpose.
3. To adopt any and all measures that may be necessary or expedient in order to bring the affairs of said Corporation to a close.
4. To transact any or all other business that may legally come before said meeting.

And you are hereby requested to issue your warrant accordingly.

EDMUND MONROE,
BENJAMIN SEWALL,
EDWARD S. ERVING,
Cashier Hancock Bank.
BENJAMIN SEWALL,

Administrator of Estate of H. H. Wright.
March 24, 1841.

State of Maine, Kennebec ss. March 31st A. D. 1841.
To Benjamin Sewall, one of the subscribers to the foregoing application.

You are hereby required to notify a meeting of the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, to be held at the house of Stephen Sewall, in Winthrop, in said County of Kennebec, on the tenth day of May A. D. 1841, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes expressed in said application, by causing an attested copy of said application, and of this warrant, to be published in the Portland Advertiser, being the paper designated to print the laws of the State of Maine, and also in the Maine Farmer, a public newspaper printed at Winthrop, in said County of Kennebec, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least fourteen days before said time of meeting.

SETH MAY, Justice of the Peace.

Pursuant to an application to Seth May Esquire, and his warrant thereon, of which the foregoing is a true copy, there will be a meeting of the Winthrop Manufacturing Company, at the house of Stephen Sewall, in the town of Winthrop, on the tenth day of May, A. D. 1841, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes in said application set forth.

BENJAMIN SEWALL.

March 1841.

The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

BY WILLIAM NOYES;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2,00 a year. \$2,50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance, and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher; and when payment is made to an Agent, two numbers more than have been received, should be paid for.

When Agents make remittances it is very important to us that they distinctly state to whom the money is to be credited, and at what Post Office each paper paid for is sent, as we cannot otherwise well find the name on our books.

All letters on business must be free of postage, and should be directed to the Publisher at Winthrop. Communications sent by mail should also be directed to Winthrop.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1,00 for three insertions. \$1,25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

O. L. SANBORN, 22 Exchange St., Portland, is publishing Agent for that city.

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